MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 AUGUST 1981

Begin-As-Sadat Summit

Press Conference--At the conclusion of their two rounds of talks in Alexandria, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin held a joint press conference, broadcast live by Cairo radio, in which both men said the main result of their meetings was an agreement to resume the autonomy talks on 23 and 24 September. As-Sadat dismissed the idea that his recent statements on the Palestinian role in the negotiations implied he wants the Palestinians to join such talks immediately. He indicated that Egypt, Israel and the United States must reach agreement on autonomy before King Husayn of Jordan and the Palestinians are invited to join the talks. As-Sadat expressed hope that the Palestinian-Israeli cease-fire across the Lebanese border will continue forever, and Prime Minister Begin concurred in this, saying he would like the cease-fire to extend indefinitely, "assuming that we are not being attacked in part of the world, and not also via Syria and Jordan." However, Begin made it clear that Israel will continue to refuse to deal with the PLO, which he described as an organization that aims to liquidate Israel and as a "servant of Moscow." Begin asserted that it is not only possible but also necessary to reach a peace agreement without the PLO. He said Israel will welcome the participation of Palestinian Arabs within the Egyptian delegation or within the Jordanian delegation, if Jordan decides to join the negotiations. While As-Sadat said he wants the Israelis and Palestinians to build on their current cease-fire by reaching "mutual and simultaneous recognition," he added that he does not consider the PLO to be the sole representative of the Palestinians. Both men declared their intention to reach an agreement on autonomy before the end of 1981.

Prime Minister Begin indicated that the two leaders had also discussed Egyptian-Israeli relations, noting that both hope the normalization will deepen in the future. While he admitted there "may be some problems" in bilateral relations, As-Sadat denied that Egypt will harden its attitude toward Israel after the final withdrawal from the Sinai in April 1982. He said the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement is not a tactical move but a continuing "strategic agreement." Begin also asserted that both the peace process and the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations will continue after April 1982. As-Sadat revealed that the two men had discussed the Israeli air attacks on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the PLO headquarters in Beirut but would not comment on the issue.

Begin Remarks, Burg Interview--Speaking at 'Atarot Airport upon his return to Israel, Prime Minister Begin told Jerusalem television that an improvement in Israeli-Egyptian relations will begin in October. Earlier, Interior Minister Josef Burg said in an IDF radio interview that the United States will be invited to participate in the forthcoming autonomy talks, which will be held at the ministerial level. In a 27 August interview with Jerusalem radio, Burg said Israel hopes the renewed negotiations will take place continuously without the breaks that characterized them previously.

PLO

Reaction to As-Sadat-Begin Summit--The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio asserted that President as-Sadat cannot claim to be the main Arab party to speak on behalf of the Palestinians. It said there is nothing to indicate that the Egyptian and Israeli autonomy negotiators will find a "single Palestinian willing to bless the massacre of his own people and the plunder of his homeland."

Peace Plan--Beirut's AL-BAYRAQ newspaper reported on 24 August that the Lebanese paper Monday morning had published a three-stage Middle East peace plan presented by 'Afif Safiyyah, adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The plan provides for Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied since 1967, a transitional period under UN supervision and a UN-supervised international conference in which all parties, including Israel, would take part for the purpose of discussing outstanding problems.

Syria

Al-Qadhdhafi-Al-Asad Talks--Damascus television reported that visiting Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and that they discussed the Arab situation, Syrian-Libyan solidarity and provocations in the region and how to strengthen Arab capabilities.

Palestinian Rally--According to the Voice of Lebanon radio, PFLP-GC Leader Ahmad Jibril told a Damascus rally that an "air bridge" and another "sea bridge" were set up recently between the Palestinian resistance and Libya. According to Monte Carlo radio, the rally was organized by the PFLP-GC. Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi, who has been visiting Syria and was scheduled to attend the rally, was unable at the last moment to do so. He was represented by Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

Jordan

Amman radio noted King Husayn's arrival in Paris for a working visit during which he will meet with President Francois Mitterrand and other officials.

Pakistan

Firyubin Visit--Karachi radio reported that at a luncheon given for visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin, Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said that Pakistan was concerned about the growing pressure being applied to nonaligned countries' sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned character. In remarks also made at the luncheon, Firyubin said his country favored normalization of relations among South Asian countries and the settlement of problems among them on the basis of good will and political realism. In a statement to newsmen at the end of the tour, reported by the radio, Firyubin said he had become convinced during the talks that the two nations' viewpoints are similar and that it is essential they work to understand each other's views.

Afghan Proposal--Karachi radio cited an official spokesman as saying that foreign press reports of Pakistan's reaction to the Afghan Government proposals of multilateral talks are misleading and fabricated. The spokesman said the government is awaiting the formal text of the proposal so it may be studied.

Afghanistan

AFP cited diplomatic sources in Islamabad as saying that the Soviet-Afghan Panjsher Valley offensive against the rebels has ended in failure.

Iran

Tehran radio reported the execution of one Peykar and four Mojahedin-e Khalq rebels, as well as the arrest of numerous leftists: more than 10 in Bushehr and a "group" in Qom. The radio also reported that government operations against the Kurdish Democratic Party have resulted in four arrests and the death of a "foreign mercenary" north of Urumiyeh.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 166 *27 August 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

AFGHANISTAN

Additions to Keshtmand Speech to Seminar C 1
Delegation Departs for Libyan Solidarity Meeting C 3
Soviet Operation To Invade Panjshir Valley Fails [AFP] C 4
Briefs: End of USSR Visit; Delegation to Hungary C 4

BANGLADESH

Dacca Paralyzed by Awami League Strike 26 Aug D 1
Police Press Release D 1
U.S. Ambassador to UN Calls on Acting President D 1

INDIA

Reportage on Visit by Kampuchean Foreign Minister E 1
Meeting With Rao E 1
Economic Aid Discussed E 1
Rao Statement on U.S. Presence in Indian Ocean E 1
Mizo Delegation Leaves Delhi After Talks 24 Aug [AFP] E 2

PAKISTAN

Firyubin Meets With Haq, Concludes Talks 26 Aug F 1
Press Reports Premature on Reaction to Proposals F 1
Briefs: Agriculture Delegation to DPRK F 1

IRAN

Operations Against 'Hypocrites', KDP Continue I 1
Arrests in Qom I 1
Mopping Up of KDP I 1
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 614 I 2
Briefs: Weapons, Drugs Discovery; Opium Discovery I 3

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Kirkpatrick Meets With King, Other Officials P 1

SRI LANKA

Anti-Bandaranaike Group Seeks Court Order P 1

ADDITIONS TO KESHTMAND SPEECH TO SEMINAR

The following are additions to the item entitled "Statement by Keshtmand at Seminar 24 Aug," published in the 26 August South Asia DAILY REPORT, page C 1.

On page C 2, add the following after the penultimate paragraph:

Comrades, life demands the strengthening of our ideological work. We should organize an offensive against the enemy's hostile propaganda. Every opportunity should be used for effective publicity; and the activity of publicity and propagation groups must be organized and improved. We should go before the people with further courage, explaining to them the progressive and patriotic policy of the government; expose enemy propaganda and help the people to distinguish their true friends from their enemies. We shall formulate this duty we face so that every village and every fort is transformed into a bastion against the rebels.

Mass media plays a prominent and effective role in the general struggle against the counterrevolution. But generally, our mass media has a so-called peaceful spirit and even compromises with its class enemies, publishing topics which are far from important issues. In the dailies and provincial publications the savagery, subversion and plundering of the rebels are rarely reported. One of the main topics worthy of serious attention is whether tribes and clans in the country are treated wisely. Their customs and traditions should be respected and the methods of political work among them must be improved and made more effective. Thus, for this purpose wide use will be made of the jergas and councils of tribes.

Esteemed comrades, our activities, which are mainly directed toward the struggle against counterrevolution, the maintenance of general security in the country and the strengthening of the DRA Armed Forces, should be in line with the solution of another important issue: the development and increasing of economic power in the country. The final victory of our revolution, the defeat and complete elimination of the counterrevolution and the attraction of the majority of the masses of the people to the party and [word indistinct] and the improvement of industries, agriculture, transportation, electricity and other similar matters will be maintained.

Under the present circumstances serious attention will be paid to the solution of transportation problems, in particular the strengthening of the state transportation sector. At the moment, state transportation enterprises are being created. It is necessary to make maximum use of transportation means, which includes 1,500 new [name indistinct] trucks of grant-in-aid from the Soviet Union and a number of others which are being imported from other socialist countries, and there is the question of training technical workers, that is, drivers, who are greatly needed. This matter will be given serious consideration.

Recently for the purpose of better organizing the work of motor transportation, and for solving all relevant daily questions of transporting goods and the material needs of the people, a special commission of the Council of Ministers was created. One result was the improvement to some extent of the transportation of goods from the (Hayratan) port to Kabul. The question of improving the present transportation condition seriously demands that the Ministry of Transport and Tourism coordinate the activity of the state transportation institutes in a better manner.

The Ministry of Transport and Tourism must take better measures to make more effective use of the private transportation sector. All-round improvement of industrial production and the coordination of activities of the state and private industrial sectors constitute a specific and main aspect of our activity in the economy. But it should be mentioned that a number of industrial institutes in the country, for example coal mines, some factories and mines of (?beneficial) material were not exploited at all or are partially exploited.

The question of reconstructing and renewing the work these institutes has very important political prominence. The construction and activation of projects and construction work that has not been completed yet also count as important tasks; and it is necessary in the current year for important establishments in the country, such as coal mines, the Golbahar textile mill, Jabalossaraj cement factory, Kandahar wool factory, and so forth, to resume their activities and necessary measures to be adopted in connection with the revival of research and extraction work on oil and gas. Also the construction and assembly activities of cement and textile factories in Herat and Qandahar will be revived. The activation of these factories will make it possible for a 70 percent increase in the country's textile production. We should devote all our energy to enhancing the effectiveness of the work of industrial institutes and to maintaining further exploitation and activity of these establishment and the supply of raw materials.

Our party grants great importance to the expansion of the [word indistinct] state sector because it is vital for the development and strengthening of the country's economy and raising the standard of living of the people. Therefore, economic cooperation between the DRA and the USSR has great importance. Heavy industries, which were constructed with the assistance of the USSR, constitute the foundation and basis of our country's economy; from among them we could name the Khwaja Geogerdak and Jorqoduq gas mine; the Mazar-e Sharif fertilizer company, the hydroelectric power station at Naghlu; the truck repair factory of Jangalsk; Kabul house construction factory and so on. At the moment the share of products being produced in institutes which are the result of cooepration between the USSR and Afghanistan constitute over 60 percent of all production by the state sector establishments. The activity of these establishments is the guarantee for successful development of our national economy in the future, too.

One of the important aspects of the development of the economy in our country is that we have provided necessary conditions for expanding and developing the private sector alongside the state economic sector. The activity of this sector also has a (?share) in the struggle to realize the ideals of the national democratic revolution. Therefore we will give all-round aid and assistance to the private sector by making use of the country's economic resources. It is necessary to encourage private capitalists to invest in the industries of material processing, light and food industries and also in part of the production of construction material. If logical use is made of private investments, undoubtedly the possibilities of an increase in the production of primary necessary goods--in particular foodstuff material in the country--will be provided.

It should be considered that the price of goods, in particular imported goods, is rapidly rising; this fact enhances living costs, in particular for toilers in the country. This situation cannot be tolerated by the DRA Government, which is the government of workers and toilers in the country. Measures will be taken by the Ministry of Commerce to control and prevent price increases, in particular in the price of imported goods.

Major works in the area of solving the country's electrical energy and water questions supply are at hand. These questions must be, in particular in the main economic regions and centers, studied and appraised objectively and carefully. The program of supply and extension of electrical energy for the next 2 or 3 years should be formulated.

We spoke previously about land reform, which is one of the very important duties of the DRA, in the circumstances of struggle against the Sawr Revolution; it is once again emphasized that the continuating of the land reform will attact the great masses of farmers to our party and state, and this fact will change into an effective means of struggle against the rebels.

The local organs of state administration in the provinces, in particular in districts, should play a major role in the implementation of this vital and important task. It is necessary to emphasize the correct use of state budget allocations and the execution of measures for the successful adoption of the budget based on enhancement of the level of effectiveness of production, development of the administration of various branches of the economy, enhancement of returns from work and saving through material and financial aspects and manpower.

Serious control should be practiced concerning the economical use of state property and the budget. The settlement of economic problems must be carried out by the chief of zones and governors. More than before, they consider themselves dutybound to revive economic activity in their regions. They shal pay special and permanent attention to the development of industrial and agricultural production, and make consistent efforts to revive and renew work and maintain the normal activity of projects and economic establishments. For the future development growth of industries, agriculture, electrical energy, transportation and scientific research correct use will be made of the country's internal resources and the great aid of our great neighbor, the USSR and other socialist countries. In the event of the implementation of the said major economic tasks, every individual in our country will feel the influence and signs of revolution in reality and will benefit from its fruits.

Insert the following after the last paragraph:

Comrades, our party--this true vanguard of the working class and all toilers of the country--not only pays attention to the accomplishment of daily tasks, but also has a careful economic program for the coming years in which the elimination of the economic backwardness of the country, the raising of the living standard of all toiling strata and the creation of a new society, free from exploitation of man by man is anticipated. What guides you to the realization of these major goals is the implementation of duties which are before us. We should improve the activity of the ministries, departments and local organs of the state administration in connection with the implementatin of the plan of socioeconomic growth of the country, the guidelines of the PDPA and the resolution of the DRA Council of Ministers. The level of effectiveness of activity of local organs of the state administration, observing discipline and feeling responsible in implementing tasks, should be enhanced. There should be conscious and creative work to improve the activity of production and construction establishments, the growth of agricultural production, the increase of state revenue in provinces and localities in consolidating the economy and the social progress of the country in the present circumstances--in particular in the area of maintaining security throughout our beloved homeland, the democratic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

Comrades, forward for the purpose of maintaining security and creating peaceful conditions of work and life for the Afghan peoples!

Total and final victory against counterrevolution is inevitable!

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LIBYAN SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD261632 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Solayman La'eq, member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of high jirgah of the nationalities and tribes, is leading a delegation which left for Libya today to participate in a meeting of solidarity with that country.

This meeting is to be held in Tripoli for solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which has been a victim of the provocations and intrigues of U.S. imperialism and aggression contrary to international law.

Some members of the PDPA Central Committee, Revolutionary Council, and Council of Ministers, a number of high-ranking officials and the Libyan popular secretary in Kabul saw the delegation off at Kabul International Airport.

SOVIET OPERATION TO INVADE PANJSHIR VALLEY FAILS

BK261305 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Aug (AFP)--A Soviet and Afghan operation to invade Panjshir valley, 90 kilometres (55 miles) northwest of Kabul, ended in failure, diplomatic sources said here today. Last week's campaign was the fourth in 18 months to come unstuck against the well-entrenched and well-organised Muslim resistance movement in the valley.

The sources, quoting only sketchy reports, said fighting was intense and at least two Soviet helicopters were shot down. French doctors working in the area said recently that the insurgents had four Soviet-made antiaircraft guns dispersed around the valley.

The diplomatic sources said that the bodies of Muslim priests, who could have been used as information agents by Afghan Government Forces, were recovered from the wreckage of the helicopters.

They quoted several reports reaching Kabul that the town of Gulbahar at the entrance to Panjshir, near the Salang pass, was captured by guerrillas. Government units had to pull back to Charikar, capital of Parwan, north of Kabul, where, one witness said, they had to fight their way in.

Diplomats said there was stalemate at present in the area around Paghman, 25 kilometres (15 miles) north of Kabul, where major battles were fought a few weeks ago. Mojahedin controlled Paghman, but a 100-strong Afghan militia unit took over a building in the centre of town and managed to bring in supplies without loss. Military convoys had reached the militia barracks without hindrance.

The diplomatic sources said that insurgents were reinforcing their bases in the nearby hills ready for a new government offensive and had decided not to harrass the militia.

The situation in Kabul appeared quieter than usual, in spite of several outbreaks of gunfire at night.

The diplomatic sources said that obtained confirmation of a campaign of repression by the Afghan secret police, the Khad, against the pro-Chinese organisation Shola-I Javed (eternal flame). A special court has set up to hear cases against its members and members of the Muslim purist group Hezbi Islami, they said.

Afghan media have given big coverage to celebrations of the 62nd anniversary on August 19 of Afghan independence from Britain. Apart from communist-bloc countries, only India and Syria sent greetings, the diplomats said.

BRIEFS

END OF USSR VISIT--Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, the minister of water and power, returned home today at the head of a delegation from a friendly and official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government. During their stay the minister of water and power and his entourage visited the irrigation and power establishments in the USSR's central Asian republics and conducted talks about extending cooperation between the two countries in these areas. The minister expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to the DRA delegation in the USSR. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Aug 81 LD]

DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--Dr Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim, the minister of public health, left at the head of a delegation for Budapest today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Hungarian Government. The minister of public health and his entourage will visit medical institutions in that country and will conduct talks regarding extending cooperation in this area between the two countries. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 23 Aug 81 LD]

DACCA PARALYZED BY AWAMI LEAGUE STRIKE 26 AUG

BK261041 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Normal life was paralyzed in Dacca this morning following a 6-hour strike call by the Awami League. The All India Radio correspondent reports that vehicles were off the road and shops and education institutions closed. The strike was called to press the party's demand for changing the date of the country's presidential elections from the 15th of October to the third week of November.

The Awami League is also demanding trial into the killing of Sheik Mujib and killing of four of its leaders about 6 years ago in jail, and an open trial of the accused in President Ziaur Rahman's assassination.

Meanwhile, three organizations of freedom fighters have demanded a fresh trial in the open court of President Ziaur Rahman's killing. They also urged the postponement of the execution of death sentence reportedly given to some of the accused by the court martial.

Police Press Release

BK261624 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] A press release of the Dacca Metropolitan Police says in pursuance of the hartal [strike] call given by the Awami League, Hasina group, the Awami League workers resorted to exploding hand grenades and crackers from midnight last night which caused panic among the citizens. It said the Awami League workers erected barricades on different road junctions to cause obstructions to flow of traffic and (?threw) brickbats, causing damage to transports and injuries to passengers. From early this morning, unruly picketeers attempted to stop the movement of buses and other transports. They also attacked police patrols with hand grenades, lathis and other missiles when police were removing the road barricades. As a result, a number of police personnel received serious injuries. In one such incident near the Awami League Central Office, one police officer and an ansar [civil militia] received serious [word indistinct] injuries due to the hurling of a grenade. They have been admitted into a hospital.

The police press release said the third incident occurred in [word indistinct], in which a miscreant tried to throw a grenade toward a police van but it exploded in his own hand as a result of which he received serious injuries to his person.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UN CALLS ON ACTING PRESIDENT

BK221328 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The visiting U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, called on Acting President Justice Sattar at Banga Bhavan in Dacca today. During the meeting, she discussed matters of mutual interest and conveyed President Reagan's message of goodwill to the acting president. U.S. Ambassador in Dacca Mrs Jane A. Coon was also present.

Earlier, Mrs Kirkpatrick called on Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman and discussed matters of bilateral interest and international issues. She also called on Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq. They expressed satisfaction at the excellent relations existing between Bangladesh and the United States. They also expressed the desire to continue mutual consultations and cooperation at various levels.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Meeting With Rao

BK261622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] India has expressed the hope that the Kampuchean issue will be resolved by means of a patient dialogue among the countries of the region. At a meeting between visiting Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen and External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, regional developments and bilateral relations were reviewed in New Delhi today. Narasimha Rao expressed concern over the manner in which Kampuchea is embroiled in great power confrontation. He said the threat to security and stability in the Southeast Asian region continues. India hopes that the Kampuchean people will be able to achieve stability, peace and prosperity and also decide their own destiny without outside interference.

Mr Rao drew the attention of Hun Sen to the New Delhi nonaligned foreign ministers conference declaration and said that it provides a constructive basis for dealing with the Kampuchean issue. The Kampuchean foreign minister explained in detail the internal developments in his country and the steps taken by his government to bring about stability and economic development. He also explained his government's policy in particular to relations with its neighbors. Hun Sen said that the Vietnamese troops would leave Kampuchea when extraneous and outside interference stops.

About bilateral relations, Hun Sen said that his government wants to strengthen and consolidate these in economic, political and cultural spheres. He expressed gratitude to India's recognition and said his country values it. He appreciated India's achievements in various fields and said that his country admires the leadership of Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. He said his country acknowledges the significant role being played by India in the Nonaligned Movement and takes note of India's friendly and good neighborly policy. Kampuchea recognizes that Kashmir is an integral part of India, he added.

Economic Aid Discussed

BK271033 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] India has assured Kampuchea of all possible assistance to help rebuild its economy. This assurance was given by Union Steel and Mines Minister Pranab Mukherjee to the visiting Kampuchean minister for foreign affairs when he called on him in New Delhi today. Areas of cooperation between India and Kampuchea in the fields of commerce and industry will be identified when an Indian delegation visits that country next month. The visiting dignitary indicated various commodities which are in short supply in his country. He also referred to the shortage of technical personnel being faced by them and sought India's assistance in this direction. Mr Mukherjee said that the possibilities of India providing training facilities to Kampuchean technicians could also be explored during the course of the visit of the Indian delegation there.

RAO STATEMENT ON U.S. PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK270925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] India is aware of a sharp escalation in U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean area. Giving this information in a written reply to the Lok Sabha, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said that India has consistently opposed great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area. India has voiced her opposition to this both at the United Nations and other international forums as the presence of outside powers introduces tensions and conflicts in our neighborhood and constitutes a threat to peace and stability.

India on its part is working with other nonaligned as well as littoral and hinterland states with a view to implementing the 1971 UN resolution on the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The minister also told the house that the United States and some other Western powers had created such a situation that the Colombo conference on the Indian Ocean, which was to be held this year, is unlikely to materialize. He said these powers have stalled deliberations of the UN ad-hoc committee entrusted with the job of making preparations for holding the conference. They had taken the plea that due to recent developments in the Indian Ocean and lack of uniformity of views within the committee, the conference cannot be held in the forseeable future. India, along with other nonaligned countries, is striving for an agreement on a definite time frame. The minister turned down a suggestion of a member that India, along with littoral states, should go ahead with the conference even in the absence of Western powers.

MIZO DELEGATION LEAVES DELHI AFTER TALKS 24 AUG

BK2508943 Hong Kong AFP in English 1725 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Aug (AFP)--A delegation of Mizo insurgents in India's tiny northeastern frontier state of Mizoram was returning tonight to their headquarters amid contradictory reports about the outcome of their talks with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's government to settle the 15-year-old insurgency.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency said a broad agreement on many points had emerged at the talks spread over the past 5 months. The 3-member delegation, led by the insurgents' supreme leader Laldenga, had held the talks mainly Mrs Gandhi's special emissary G. Parthasarathi, apart from meetings Mr Laldenga had on occasions with the prime minister during the period. [sentence as received]

Some other recent press reports have said that Mr Laldenga has secretly cautioned his followers in Mizoram, organised under the Mizo National Front (MNF), not to be much optimistic about the outcome of the New Delhi talks and to keep themselves in readiness to resume operations which have been suspended for about one year now under an understanding with the Indian Government prior to the opening of talks.

Mr Laldenga, according to these reports, had communicated his impression about the progress of the talks and their future course of actions through a letter sent through his son who had been here.

The MNF chief himself had complained in public earlier about the "very slow" progress of the talks, accused the government of adopting delaying tactics and questioned the very approach of the government towards the problem.

PTI said, quoting MNF sources here, that the delegation was returning to the insurgents' headquarters, reportedly somewhere at Arakan hills in [words indistinct] territory, with "mixed feelings."

These sources were at the same time quoted as saying that the delegation would present the various proposals made by both sides at the talks before the National Executive of the MNF for consideration.

The delegation was likely to return here next month for resumed talks, the agency said.

Under an initial understanding earlier with the federal government, Mr Laldenga was reported to have agreed to (?settle) the problem within the framework of the Indian Constitution, thus giving up their demand for independence.

One of the main proposals the delegation is said to have made at the talks is that Mizoram should be accorded a "special status" in the Indian union with wide autonomy powers.

FIRYUBIN MEETS WITH HAQ, CONCLUDES TALKS 26 AUG

GF261619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Pakistan and the Soviet Union have agreed to continue bilateral talks and consultations. This was noted in a joint communique issued this evening in Islamabad at the end of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin's 3-day tour of Pakistan. The communique says that during the talks views were exchanged on bilateral relations, the UN General Assembly agenda and the international situation.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister also called on President Ziaul Haq and exchanged views with him. The president held a dinner in his honor. During his stay in the capital, the Soviet deputy foreign minister held three rounds of talks with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, S. Shahnawaz. Representing Pakistan at the talks were Riaz Piracha and other senior Foreign Ministry officials. The Soviet deputy foreign minister was assisted at the talks by Anatoliy (Alakov), head of the South Asian Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; (Ronald Timarperov), vice chairman of the Department for International Organizations in the Soviet Foreign Ministry; and (Yuriy Kolov), Firyubin's assistant.

Speaking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport, Firyubin said that the talks were held in a very good atmosphere. He said such talks are very useful for promoting mutual understanding and good relations. He also said he hopes future talks will be as constructive.

Firyubin said that during his talks with Pakistani officials, he became convinced their viewpoints were similar or at least very similar. Firyubin further said it is essential that efforts be made to understand each others' viewpoints.

PRESS REPORTS PREMATURE ON REACTION TO PROPOSALS

GF261631 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] An official spokesman in Islamabad said today that foreign press reports on Pakistan's reaction to proposals by the Karmal administration are misleading and fabricated. The spokesman said they are still waiting for the formal text of the proposal. It will be studied after it has been received.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE DELEGATION TO DPRK--A 3-member delegation headed by Federal Food and Agriculture Minister Mohammad Gazil Janjua left Islamabad on 23 August for a week-long official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea via Beijing. The purpose of this visit is to hold talks with DPRK officials and exchange experiences in the field of agriculture. The federal agriculture minister will also head the Pakistani delegation to the Third World and nonaligned countries conference on agricultural problems in Pyongyang. The conference begins on 26 August. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 23 Aug 81 BK]

OPERATIONS AGAINST 'HYPOCRITES', KDP CONTINUE

Arrests in Qom

LD261145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Qom Islamic Revolution Guards Corps statement--date not given]

[Text] In His exalted name. Imam Khomeyni said: Maintain surveillance of your neighbors and report suspicious comings and goings, even if you regard these as unproven. Dear martyr-nurturing and heroic umma, following the imam's command regarding uprooting the agents of discord and conspiracy, the Qom Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, with your help--people who always stand fast--and the help of the resistance staff of the Mobilization for the Oppressed and the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has succeeded in uncovering several team houses and arresting a group of godless hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq]. They were arrested before implementing their evil plot, namely the assassination of Islamic revolution guards and the blowing up of Imam Khomeyni's Relief Bureau and the Islamic Cooperative Bank. In addition, following reports received, one of the team houses belonging to the hypocrites was found to contain a quantity of arms and ammunition and various facilities including various arms and large quantities of G-3 and Uzi ammunition, various types of glass, a large number of Molotov cocktails, one gallon of raw material for making Molotov coctails, as well as chemicals for making high explosive bombs, one large barrel of gasoline and equipment for printing and duplicating leaflets, all of which was seized.

It is necessary to point out that the arms, ammunition and chemicals had been hidden by the counterrevolutionaries, but thanks to the alertness of the brother guards they were discovered. Investigation in this connection is currently continuing. In conclusion, the marty-nurturing umma and heroic umma is requested, with its continued presence of the scene, to foil the plot hatched by the counterrevolutionaries and the hypocrites and to report any information by telephoning numbers 7844 and 2001. Peace be upon you.

Mopping Up of KDP

LD261758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit dispatch from (Orumiyeh), mopping up operations continue actively in the (Sumay Baradus) region north of the city of (Orumiyeh) against agents of the defunct Democratic Party [KDP]. The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, announcing this report, noted that yesterday in the course of heroic operations carried out by the brother guards and the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, the hamlets of Hashtijan, Hasanabad, ('Abdi Beg), (Kani Pey), (Golgeyt) and (Juhi) were cleared of the filth of the desperados and mercenary elements of the defunct KDP, and that mopping up operations were still continuing successfully in the Khargushi and (Aq Saqal) regions.

According to this dispatch, in the course of yesterday's operations, one foreign mercenary was killed and other two were taken prisoner by our own forces. Another two surrendered to the forces of Islam.

It is noteworthy that some time ago elements of the defunct KDP who infiltrated the (Sumay Baradus) regions had resorted to provocations, but thanks to the vigilance displayed by our brother guards and the sincere cooperation of the Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, their attacks were fortunately repulsed.

The dispatch also says: Islam's combatants in the course of these clashes on 23 August mopped up the area between the (Shapiran) region to the Turkish border and our brother guards entered the border hamlets of (Deldiz) (Sotun Rash) and Shirvan where they were welcomed.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES NO 614

LD261912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Communique No 614 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The combative and self-sacrificing warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are epic-making fighters who, with their bravery and by sacrificing their clean blood, will add another glorious page to the history of Islam. Relying on the power of faith, they have so tightened the stranglehold on the aggressive enemy that the weakness and emptiness of the forces of evil are exposed further every day, and with the help of God their annihilation is near.

In the past 24 hours those who committed aggression against the Islamic homeland of Iran came under intense fire from our renowned combatants, both in the air and on land, with spectacular results.

Heavy weapons fire by our powerful combatants on the enemy positions in the Abadan region destroyed 17 trenches and foxholes, 5 heavy machinegun trenches, 1 assembly building, 3 observation trenches, 4 ammunition dumps, 1 mortar position, 2 tank emplacements and 2 guns. Heavy damage was also inflicted on a motorized unit of Saddam's army.

On the same day, the residential regions of Abadan came under sporadic enemy fire, which resulted in losses and casualties. The worthy personnel of a police combat unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on the enemy positions in the Abadan area destroying an observation post, a heavy machinegun trench and an ammunition dump of the Iraqi troops and killing some of the enemies of Islam.

Artillery fire by the ground forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the base of the military unit of Saddam's army situated in Fao inflicted losses and casualties on the aforesaid unit. A number of the enemy's observation towers in this region were destroyed or damaged.

Yesterday the valiant and brave pilots of the air force, while providing air support for the infantry units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and defending the airspace of the Islamic homeland--which they do continuously and competently--bombed the Al-Bakr and Al-Umayyah jetties in Iraq during mission across the border. After carrying out these successful operations our fighter aircraft returned safely to base.

In the Darkhovin and As-Sulaymaniyah regions our combative units destroyed three tanks, a bulldozer, one other vehicle and one heavy machinegun of Saddam's army and killed more than 35 enemy personnel.

In the western Dezful region the combatants of Islam, defending their positions, prevented penetration by an enemy patrol. Opening fire on the aggressors' positions, they killed or wounded approximately 50 of them and set fire to one mortar-launcher, two personnel carriers and a number of trenches.

Some of the enemy's troops, while digging trenches in the (Dasht-e 'Abbas) and ('Eyn Khosh) regions, were killed or wounded by the intense fire of the heroes of the army of Islam.

In operational regions in the west of the country exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued on the Nowsud, Marivan, Sheykhan, Paveh, Qasr-e Shirin and (Choghalvand) fronts, where gunfire was more intense than at other points.

At 1030 yesterday, two aggressive Iraqi MIG's bombed a village northwest of Sardasht. Approximately 10 civilian inhabitants were martyred or wounded.

On the (Bandsiran) front, the enemy's infantry attempted to launch a limited attack, but it was thwarted by our courageous forces.

Bombardment of an assembly point of the enemy's armed forces north Qasr-e Shirin by fighter aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran resulted in losses and casualties being inflicted on Saddam's aggressive forces.

BRIEFS

WEAPONS, DRUGS DISCOVERY--PARS reports that the Public Relations Office of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: Gendarmerie personnel in Zahedan, Khorasan, Kerman and Lorestan, as a result of their hard work and round-the-clock efforts during the past 20 days, succeeded in discovering 43 firearms, 44 grenades, 9,049 rounds of ammunition, about 64 kg of opium, more than 8 kg of heroin and 9 kg of hashish, 38,390 packages of cigarettes and 13 fabric rolls. In this connection, a number of people were arrested and handed over to the authorities. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Aug 81 LD]

OPIUM DISCOVERY--PARS reports that the strike squad of the guards corps in Seyyedabad near Torbat-e Heydariyeh last night succeeded in discovering a smuggler with more than 8.57 kg of opium. He was arrested and handed over to the authorities together with his file. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Aug 81 LD]

NEPAL

KIRKPATRICK MEETS WITH KING, OTHER OFFICIALS

BK251605 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpt] His Majesty the king granted an audience to Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick at the royal palace today. Ambassador of the United States of America Carleton S. Coon was also present on the occasion.

The visiting U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa this afternoon. On the occasion the two are known to have exchanged views on regional and international issues as well as bilateral relations. They also held detailed discussions on the agenda of the 36th UN General Assembly. The U.S. representative to the UN economic and social council, Ambassador Jose Sorzano, and U.S. Ambassador to Nepal Carleton S. Coon were also present on the occasion.

SRI LANKA

ANTI-BANDARANAIKE GROUP SEEKS COURT ORDER

BK261424 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Thirteen members of the Political Bureau of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party [SLFP] have filed action in the District Court of Colombo seeking an injunction restraining party leader Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike from taking certain actions against the group. The appliation for an interim injunction was made by Maitripala Senanayake on behalf of 12 other members of the Political Bureau.

The action complained, according to the claimants, of what is described as a perpetrated suspension of the 13 Political Bureau members from membership of the SLFP by Mrs Bandaranaike. Maitripala Senanayake and the other applicants avowed that Mrs Bandaranaike had taken that step not merely to entrench herself as president of the party for life but also to assume dictatorial powers. They claimed that her action was wrongful, illegal, unconstitutional and null and void. They therefore sought an injunction from the court restraining her from taking any action against the group. The applicants further avowed that the party had adopted the Constitution in 1979 under which a 17-member Political Bureau had been constituted. It was the supreme executive body of the party and 13 members of the Political Bureau had expressed disapproval of certain steps taken by Mrs Bandaranaike. They state that she had failed to act on two requisitions made by the calling for a meeting of the Political Bureau to discuss certain urgent matters. Instead she had by a letter dated 19 August perpetrated to suspend them from membership of the party. The applications also claim that the 1979 Constitution is still valid and that it gave no power to Mrs Bandaranaike to suspend any member from membership or office. They add that the suspension had been intended to deliberately cause prejudice to the political activities and the future of the applicants.